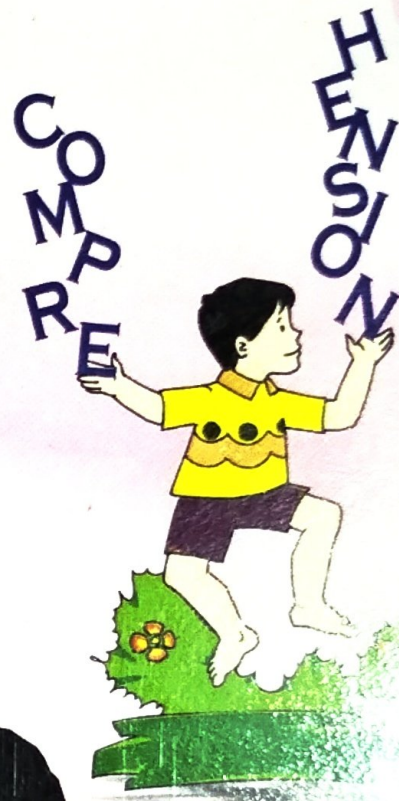
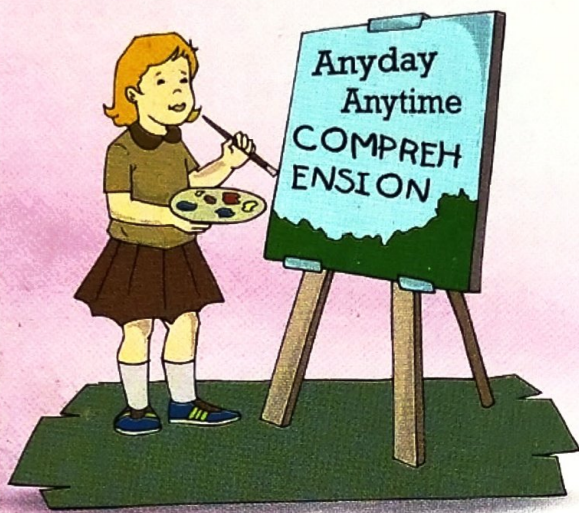


Anyday Anytime

Comprehension

1



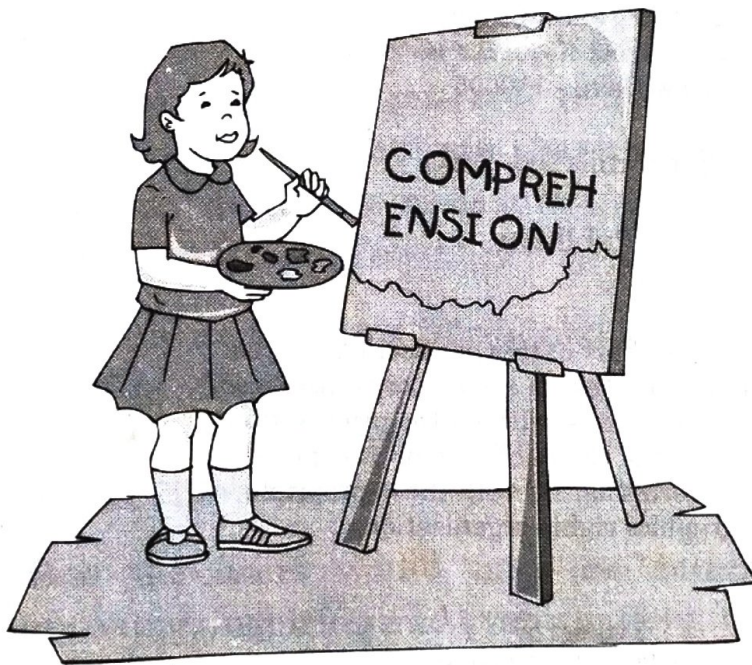
S.K. Ganguly

Anyday Anytime

Comprehension



S. K. Gangal



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PREFACE

A child should have exposure and experience of reading all types of reading inputs such as descriptive, reflective and literary with understanding.

Our effort in bringing out **Anyday Anytime Comprehension Series** is to provide exposure to variety of reading input of all types i.e. descriptive, reflective, literary such as stories, poems, advertisements, diaries, news-items, letters for **comprehension**.

The **exercises** designed on each input aim at eliciting all necessary and relevant minor or major ideas, information and details under the headings such as *Facts and Ideas; Evaluation and Interpretation; Word Study; Talking Time, etc.* The exercises would provide experience of sequencing the events and details and also interpretation and evaluation of ideas, people and statements. *They are brain storming exercises* to know and feel. Each passage has exercises to do indepth study of the passage and develop insight into events and people.

Exercises under *Word Study* aim at working out the contextual meaning of the words and expressions. Exercises related to word formation, provide puzzling out contextual meanings as it is the learners' life's need as people don't carry a dictionary all the time.

Hope the users would find the series interesting, thought-provoking, inspiring and even challenging.

Any suggestion from the users are welcome.

Author

PREFACE

The first part of this book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject, and to a discussion of the various methods which have been employed for its study.

The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the various methods which have been employed for the study of the subject, and to a discussion of the various results which have been obtained by these methods.

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1

An Unusual Sacrifice — 'You Must Live'



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Once two friends set out on a boat. It was a calm sea. They were enjoying the boating. Soon they were far away from the sea shore. All of a sudden, a high wind started blowing hard. The sea became rough. The boat tossed up and down in the stormy sea. They were afraid of their untimely death. Luckily, they saw a plank floating on the sea. Both of them left their boat and jumped into the sea and caught it. But the plank was too small to bear the weight of two persons.

Both of them offered the plank to each other. One of them said that the other person was married and had a wife and two children. It

was important that he should live as the first man was unmarried.

But the second man argued that the first one had his mother and a sister as his dependents. If he died, the mother and sister would have no one to look after them. He must live.

The first friend didn't wait and let the plank off. He was drowned.

After the storm, the married man survived and reached the sea shore. He took care of the mother and sister of his friend who had died for him to live. His death proved that friends share each others' joys and sorrows and sacrifice their lives too for each other.

**Facts
& Ideas**



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following facts. If your answer is No, write what is correct.

(a) Two persons on the boat were good friends.

☐

(b) It was rough sea when they started off.

☐

(c) Due to hard and stormy wind, the boat fell down and they were drowned.

☐

(d) The drowning men caught a floating plank.

☐

(e) The plank was big and strong enough to hold two persons' weight.

☐

(f) The first friend offered the plank to the other friend because he didn't know how to swim.

☐

(g) The first friend wanted the other friend to take the plank and go away as he had his wife and children to look after.

☐

(h) The first friend was unmarried and had no one to look after.

☐

(i) The second friend was forced to take the plank by the first friend and so he survived.

☐

(j) The first friend was drowned in the stormy sea.

(k) The second friend did not look after the mother and sister of the first friend.

A II. Fill in the blanks with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

The two friends had started their joy boating when the sea was (a) _____. Their boat was turned because the sea (b) _____. While they were worried about their survival they saw (c) _____ and they left their boat to (d) _____. But it was (e) _____. the weight of two persons. The first friend said that the other friend should live because (f) _____ and had (g) _____. He argued that he could die as (h) _____. But the fact was that he too had (i) _____ as his dependents. The first friend jumped into the sea to give (j) _____ on the plank. The other friend later (k) _____ the dependents of his friends.

**Re-****arrange A III.****Rearrange the following events as they happened in the story.**

- (a) The two friends saw a plank on the sea.
- (b) The first friend jumped into the sea.
- (c) The two friends had gone on a joy boating.
- (d) Suddenly the sea became rough because of the strong and high winds.
- (e) The second friend looked after the mother and sister of the first friend after the storm was over.
- (f) The second friend argued that the first friend should live to look after his mother and sister.
- (g) The first friend argued that the second friend should live as he was married and had children.
- (h) The plank was very small and could bear the weight of only one man.
- (i) Their boat was tossing in the air.
- (j) They left their boat and caught the plank.
- (k) The second friend lived after the storm was over.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____
- (11) _____



B 1 Complete the following sentences :

- (a) The true friends faced the storm _____ .
- (b) They offered the plank to each other _____ for each other.
- (c) The first friend died as _____ .
- (d) They were really _____ .
- (e) The death of the first friend proved that true friends _____ .

B II. Choose the other appropriate titles for this story.

A friend in need is
a friend indeed.

Who is the best Friend?

Two friends
caught in a
storm

Friends are for
each other

A
Friend's
definition

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Word Study

C I. Make new words from the following words used in the story.

(a) friend

(b) argue

(c) die

(d) prove

2

A Bird in Hand is Worth two in the Bush



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Once a cat and a fox were discussing about hounds.

"I hate hounds," said the fox.

"So do I", said the cat.

"They are swift runners," said the fox. "but they can't catch me. I know many tricks to get away from them."

"What tricks can you perform?" asked the cat.

"A lot of tricks," boasted the fox. "I can run along a thorny hedge - I can hide amidst thick bushes. I can hide in burrows. These are only a few of the many tricks that I can

perform," said the fox.

"I know only one good trick," said the cat. "How sad! one trick? What is it?" asked the fox.

"I am going to do it just now. Look out, the hounds are coming," said the cat and ran up a nearby tree. There, he was safe from the hounds.

The hounds chased the fox. He tried one trick after another. But the hounds caught him at last and killed him.

"My one trick is better than all the tricks of the poor fox," said the cat to himself.

**Facts
& Ideas**



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

- (a) One day a fox and a cat were discussing _____.
- (b) Both of them _____ hounds.

- (c) The fox told that though the hounds (i) _____ but the
(ii) _____ him because he (iii) _____ from them.
- (d) The fox boasted that he (i) _____. One of them was the
(ii) _____ in burrows.
- (e) The cat knew _____.
- (f) The cat proved that he knew a real good trick by (i) _____
when (ii) _____ that way. This (iii) _____
from the hounds.
- (g) The fox (i) _____ but the hound
(ii) _____ and (iii) _____

**Re-****arrange**

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) The fox told that he knew many tricks to get away from the hound
They cannot catch him.
- (b) The hounds chased the fox and killed him.
- (c) The cat ran and climbed the nearby tree to save himself from the
hounds.
- (d) The cat told the fox that he knew only one trick to get rid of the
hounds.
- (e) The fox and the cat said that they hated the hounds.
- (f) The cat was happy that he had survived.
- (g) A fox and a cat were discussing about hounds.
- (h) The hounds were fast runners.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____

Talking Time



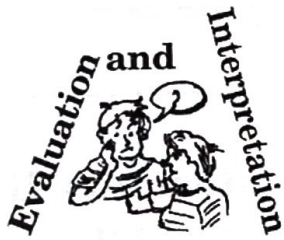
A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

- (a) The fox was boastful of his qualities. ☐
- (b) The hounds are fast runners. ☐
- (c) The cat didn't know more than one trick. ☐
- (d) The hounds tried to attack the cat but the cat climbed upon the nearby tree. ☐
- (e) The fox also escaped the hounds. ☐
- (f) The fox was killed by the hounds. ☐

(g) The fox and the cat were afraid of the hounds. ☐

(h) The cat was unhappy at the death of the fox. ☐

(i) The fox could hide in burrows and thick hedges. ☐

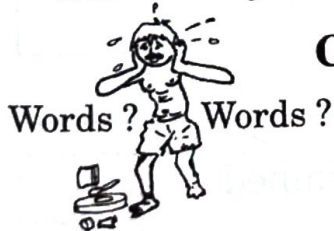


B. Answer the following questions.

(a) The cat survived because _____

(b) What price did the fox pay for his boastful nature?

Word Study



C I. Make new words from the following words

(i) discuss _____

(ii) hate _____

(iii) trick _____

(iv) perform _____

(v) safe _____

**C II. Use the new words formed by you under C I.
in the following sentences :**

- (i) Two friends were busy in _____ over the new fashion trends.
- (ii) One of them told that he had developed _____ for dark colour neck-ties.
- (iii) Some people are _____ in their arguments.
- (iv) One of my friends has secured first position. People are happy at his _____ .
- (v) He has kept all his notes in a safe for _____ .

3

The Cruel Bishop



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

In Germany, there lived a bishop called Hatto. He was a very rich bishop. But he was not a good man. Good bishops love God and serve the poor. But Hatto hated the poor for their poverty. He hoarded all the food and gold that he could. He was proud of his hoarded wealth.

Once there was a great famine in Germany. Hundreds of poor people died as they did not have enough food. Hatto did not give any food to the poor people. Instead, he sold his corn at very high price.

One day when people went to him for help, he asked them to come to his barn, the next day. He had some plan in his mind for them. They all reached his barn. He ordered his men to shut the doors and set the building on fire. Men, women and children shrieked, screamed and howled in fear. Germany had not witnessed such a cruel man as he did not listen to their shrieks and screams. They all died as the heartless bishop left them to burn to death.

**Facts
& Ideas**



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

A I. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

- (a) The German bishop's name was _____.
- (b) He was a (i) _____ man. He (ii) _____ the poor.
- (c) He had hoarded a lot of (i) _____ and (ii) _____.

- (d) Hundreds of poor people had died during (i) _____ as they didn't (ii) _____.
- (e) But Hatto _____ any food to the poor.
- (f) He earned a lot of money by (i) _____ his hoarded corn at (ii) _____.
- (g) He called the poor to his _____ when they went to him for food.
- (h) He ordered his men (i) _____ of his barn and set the building (ii) _____.
- (i) All people locked up in the barn (i) _____ and (ii) _____. But the bishop did not (iii) _____ to their cries.

Talking Time

A II. Say 'yes' or 'no' to the following statements. Talk to your partner to confirm.

- (a) Hatto was a cruel bishop. ☐
- (b) Good bishops love people. ☐
- (c) Hatto had hoarded a lot of gold. ☐
- (d) He distributed his hoarded corn among the hungry people. ☐
- (e) He burnt his hoarded corn. ☐
- (f) He ordered his men to kill all the poor. ☐



**Re-
arrange**

A III. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the passage.

- (a) Hatto refused to give anything from his hoarded corn.
- (b) He asked his men to close the doors of the barn instead of giving the corn to them.
- (c) He asked the poor to come to his barn.
- (d) He asked his men to put the barn to fire.
- (e) All the poor died of the burns.
- (f) Once there was a severe famine.
- (g) All the poor went to the bishop to ask for corn.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____



**Evaluation
of
Characters**

B. Choose the appropriate words that describe the Bishop.

helpless

hot-tempered

cruel

heartless

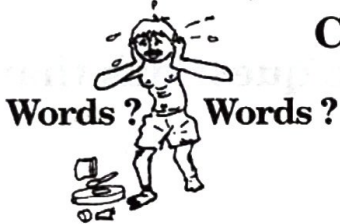
hoarder

co-operative

helpful

Now pick the lines to support your choice of words.

Word Study



C I. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) collection without license | (i) _____ |
| (ii) when there is no food to eat | (ii) _____ |
| (iii) place where corn is stored | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) to cry loudly with anger or excitement. | (iv) _____ |
| (v) a sudden loud cry expressing anger | (v) _____ |

C II. Make new words from the following words.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| (i) price | _____ |
| (ii) Germany | _____ |
| (iii) serve | _____ |

4

Confession



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

I quarrelled with my brother.
I don't know what about.
One thing led to another
And somehow we fell out.

The start of it was slight
The end of it was strong.
He said he was right
I knew he was wrong.
We hated each other.

The afternoon turned black.
Then suddenly my brother
Thumped me on the back,
And said, "Oh, come along.
We can't go on all night."
"I was in the wrong."
So he was in the right.

– Eleanor Farjeon

Facts
& Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

A I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the poem.

It is a poem about (a) _____ between (b) _____.
They (c) _____ over nothing particular. Each one of them
thought that (d) _____. Their quarrel continued
till (e) _____. When (f) _____ and said that
(g) _____. He also said that (h) _____.

A II. What are the rhyming words in the first stanza (lines 1 to 9)?

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

A III. What does the poet mean when he says?

(a) *"The start of it was slight".*

He means _____

(b) *"The afternoon turned black".*

He means _____

(c) *"So he was in the right".*

He means _____

Talking Time



A IV. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

(a) The two brothers had quarrelled on some important matter. ☐

(b) They continued their quarrel till night. ☐

(c) The other brother came and apologised. ☐

(d) The poet said that his brother was right when he said that he was wrong. ☐



B I. Answer the following questions.

(a) Pickup the lines which tell that the cause of quarrel between the two brothers was very small.

(b) Quote the line which tells that their quarrel continued for a long time.

- (c) Did the other brother really feel sorry for the quarrel with his brother? Did he want to be friendly with his brother? Quote the lines from the poem to support your view.
-

- (d) He (the other brother) said, "I was in the wrong." What did he mean by it?
-

B II. Pick up some other appropriate title for this poem.

Let's forget
& forgive

He was in
the right

I was in the
wrong

5

Radhika — A Kind Girl



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

One day Radhika went to the city temple with her mother. She saw a number of old and poor people inside and outside the temple. Some of them were blind, others had lost their legs or arms. Radhika was sorry for them.

There, among those old and handicapped people, was an old woman lying in one corner of the courtyard. People threw money at her but she was not able to pick up, as others did. Radhika went to her and asked, "Mother, what has happened to you? Can I do something for you?"

The old lady told that she was not well and had not eaten anything for three days. She was all alone. She asked Radhika to get a cup of

tea and something to eat. The old woman gave her some money. Radhika brought her tea and a bun. The old woman thanked her with tears in her eyes.

Thereafter, Radhika regularly visited the temple and the old lady and others too. She loved to work for any one of them. One day she found that the old woman was not there. On enquiry she was told that the old woman's son, who was untraced for a long time, had found her. He had taken her with him. Radhika was happy to know. She but, did not stop going to the temple. She served all the poor old, sick and the disabled. They were happy and blessed her as her visit created hope in their lives.

**Facts
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE STORY**

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

Radhika had gone to the city temple with (a) _____.

She saw (b) _____ outside and inside the temple.

Radhika saw (c) _____ in the courtyard of the temple.

She asked her who she was. She told that she was (d)

(i) _____, (ii) _____ and (iii) _____ for three

days. Radhika asked the old woman (e) _____. The old

woman asked Radhika (f) _____ and gave her

(g) _____. Radhika served her with pleasure. Radhika

(h) _____ there everyday. One day she (i) _____. She

was told that (j) _____ taken her home. Radhika was happy

and continued (k) _____ to serve (l) _____,

_____, and _____. Radhika (m) _____ all

the people and all of them felt (n) _____ in her presence.

**Re-
arrange**

A II. Arrange the following events in the sequence in which they had happened in the story.

(a) Radhika brought a cup of tea and a bun for the old woman.

(b) One day the old woman went away with her son to live with him.

(c) One day Radhika visited the temple with her mother.

- (d) The old woman's son was untraced for many years. One day he reached temple and found his mother there.
- (e) Radhika asked the old woman what she could do for her.
- (f) Many poor, blind and handicapped people were there in the temple.
- (g) The old woman asked Radhika to buy a cup of tea and bun for her. She gave some money to her.
- (h) She told that she had not eaten anything for three days.
- (i) They blessed her for her feelings and service.
- (j) Radhika saw an old and helpless woman lying in the courtyard.
- (k) Radhika continued her visit to the temple and poor people.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____
- (11) _____

Talking Time A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.



(a) Radhika had known the old woman before they met in the temple.

☐

(b) Radhika's mother gave her money to buy a cup of tea and a bun.

☐

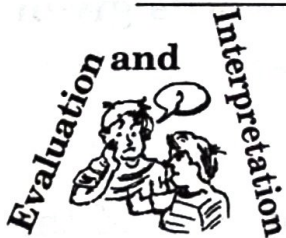
(c) The old woman was unwell and had not taken any meals for three days.

☐

(d) Radhika served the old, crippled and blind people.

☐

B I. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the story.



(a) Why did Radhika offer her help to the old woman?

(b) What did the tears in the eyes of the old woman express?

(c) Why was Radhika happy to hear that the old woman had gone to her son?

- (d) Why did Radhika visit the temple even after the old woman had gone to her son's place?
-

- (e) How did Radhika's visit to the temple affect the other beggars?
-

B II. Choose the right words (four) that you would use to describe Radhika.

Kind

Affectionate

Intelligent

Religious

helpful

Cruel

Radhika was

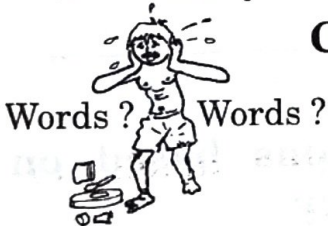
(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

Word Study



C I. Use the appropriate form of the words given in brackets to fill in the blanks.

Poor people due to (a) _____ (poor) begged in front of the temple. Many of them could not see due to (b) _____ (blind). One of the beggars was (c) _____ (well) and was dying due to (d) _____ (hungry). When Radhika brought tea and some (e) _____ (eat) to her, she looked at her (f) _____ (thank). Her son was (g) _____ (trace) for a long period. This news gave (h) _____ (happy) to Radhika and others. Other beggars became (i) _____ (hope).

6

Save the Trees



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

In the government reserve park, I found a man cutting a tree. I felt like shouting at him to set it free.

But all that was left was just a small stump.

And in my throat formed a lump, I could not speak, I was taken aback.

But the tree, he continued to hack. At last I spoke, "I was taken aback,"
As the man has started to behave like a tyrant.

I asked him, "Why are you cutting down the tree?"

To which he replied "I am buying it. It's not for free". I stood there, shocked, thinking that, Was Mother Nature being sold off plant by plant?

How can man be so cruel? To think about his greed?

Only the flora could prevent soil erosion. In addition, it makes our World free from pollution. The air we breathe is purified by them, so we should not spoil nature's rhythm,

Ecological balance is what they make.

Without them there will be no rain,

Here's message which you ought to undertake,

Contribute to environmental conservation.

Don't wait or it will be too late.

— Shubhum Gupta

**Facts
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE POEM**

A I. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in it.

The poet was angry to see (a) _____. After the incident, the tree looked like a (b) _____. The poet felt (c) _____ and (d) _____ as a lump was formed in his throat. The poet called the man, who was cutting a tree, a tyrant because (e) _____. He argued that (f) _____ for that tree. The poet was shocked to hear that. He didn't know that people were (g) _____ and (h) _____. People shouldn't forget that the trees (i) _____ and makes world (j) _____. The trees (k) _____ we breathe. Cutting the tree will (l) _____. If the trees are cut regularly there will be (m) _____.

Talking Time

A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

1. The poet had gone to the National Park of Karnataka Government. ☐

2. Some men were cutting a tree in the park. ☐

3. The poet asked the man not to cut the tree.

☐

4. The woodcutter said that he had paid for that tree.

☐

5. Trees purify air and check soil erosion.

☐

6. Trees make the world free from pollution.

☐

7. People should cut trees to maintain ecological balance.

☐

8. Trees help rains.

☐


B I. Answer the following question based on the understanding of the poem.

The poet felt very bad when he saw a man cutting a tree for the following reasons :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B II. Why does the poet think that the people are cruel and greedy?



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Hatim Tai was a rich man and gave alms to the poor. He gave them food, clothes and money. But he always thought that people with self-respect were better than him. He told that once he arranged a big feast. He invited the poor and the old from the countryside. He saw a poor woodcutter working in the woods. He personally went to him to invite him. But the

woodcutter thankfully refused to come and told him that he didn't accept alms. He worked hard, ate simple food and was happy. Hatim Tai realised that people with self-respect don't need anybody's alms. Such people are respected by all. Hatim Tai often told this story to his people to tell them that self-respect is greater than any wealth in the world.



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

Facts
& Ideas



A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

- (a) Hatim Tai gave (i) _____ and (ii) _____ to the poor.
- (b) He respected people who _____.
- (c) Once he organised (i) _____ and invited (ii) _____ from everywhere.
- (d) Hatim saw (i) _____ who was (ii) _____.
- (e) Hatim went to the woodcutter (i) _____ but he (ii) _____ and (iii) _____.

(f) The woodcutter told Hatim Tai that (i) _____.

He also said that (ii) _____.

(f) Hatim Tai told about this incident to his people to tell them that _____.

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

(a) Hatim Tai was a rich and kind man.

☐

(b) Hatim Tai loved and respected people with self-respect.

☐

(c) Hatim invited only the poor to his feast.

☐

(d) He went to the woodcutter to tell that he should not come to the feast.

☐

(e) The woodcutter was a happy man.

☐

(f) He was happy because he accepted alms.

☐

(g) He didn't attend the feast organised by Hatim Tai.

☐



B. Answer the following questions briefly in the space provided below :

(a) What two qualities of Hatim Tai do you admire?

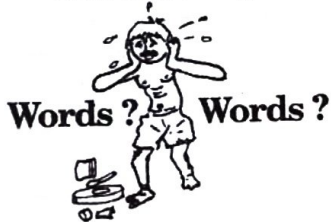
(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) The woodcutter was a happy man because _____

(c) Which is greater self-respect or wealth? _____

Word Study



C. Make new words from the following words chosen from the story.

(i) respect

(i) _____

(ii) accept

(ii) _____

(iii) high

(iii) _____

(iv) world

(iv) _____

(a)


(b)

(c)

(d)

8

Wisdom of Birbal

 Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Once Akbar sat on the throne with his courtiers around him. They were known for their wisdom. Akbar looked worried. Every courtier asked him the reason of his worry. Akbar told them that he had a problem which he couldn't solve. The courtiers assured to try to solve it. Akbar drew a line on a piece of paper and asked the courtiers to shorten it without rubbing off a part of it or tearing off a piece from the paper.

People were perplexed. When all failed Birbal offered to do it. After the king had permitted him, Birbal drew another line beside the line drawn by the king. The new line was longer than the first one. Everyone saw that the first line was neither rubbed off nor the piece of the paper was drawn. Akbar said that Birbal was really clever. Birbal had practical wisdom. Akbar, therefore, loved him.



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

Facts
& Ideas



A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

- (a) Akbar's courtiers were _____.
- (b) Akbar looked worried because _____.
- (c) He wanted to shorten a line without (i) _____
or (ii) _____.
- (d) Akbar's courtiers were perplexed (confused) because _____.

- (e) The problem _____ by the courtiers.
- (f) Birbal (i) _____ (ii) _____.
- (g) Akbar called Birbal a (i) _____ because (ii) _____.

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.

- (a) Akbar wanted his courtiers to solve his problem. ☐
- (b) His courtiers promised him that they would be able to solve the problem. ☐
- (c) His courtiers solved his problem. ☐
- (d) Birbal could solve Akbar's problem. ☐
- (e) Birbal rubbed off a part of the line drawn by Akbar. ☐
- (f) Birbal drew a line longer than the one drawn by Akbar to shorten that line. ☐
- (g) Akbar appreciated Birbal by calling him clever. ☐



B. Complete the following sentences in the space provided below :

- (a) Why did Akbar draw a line on a piece of paper?

He did so _____

(b) Akbar's courtiers _____ practical wisdom.

(c) The courtiers were perplexed because _____

_____.

Word Study



C. Make new words from the following words.

(i) wisdom

(i) _____

(ii) draw

(ii) _____

(iii) shorter

(iii) _____

(iv) real

(iv) _____

(v) long

(v) _____

9

Unity is Strength



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

An old villager had five young sons. They were strong and hard working. But they always quarrelled among themselves. He was very unhappy and tried to teach them that unity is strength. He wanted them to stop fighting. He tried everything to impress upon them that the real strength lies in unity alone.

One day he called all his sons together. He showed them a bundle of sticks and said, "I want any of you to break these sticks without separating them from the bundle."

Each one of the five sons tried

one by one. They used their full strength but none of them could break that bundle of the sticks.

Then the old man separated the sticks and gave each of them just a single stick to break. It was not difficult to break a single stick. Each one of them could break his own stick.

The old man told his sons that one stick became weak and was, therefore, broken. As long as each stick was in a bundle, no one could break it. He advised his sons to remain united to face any outsider. They will be weak if they remain divided.

**Facts
& Ideas**



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the facts contained in it.

- (a) The five sons of a villagers (i) _____ among themselves. The father wanted them to realise that (ii) _____ . He wanted them to (iii) _____ among themselves.

- (b) One day he (i) _____ to break
(ii) _____ them from the bundle.
- (c) All of them (i) _____, tried to break the sticks in the bundle. None of them (ii) _____.
- (d) Later the old man (i) _____ from the bundle and gave each of them (ii) _____ to break. Each of sons could (iii) _____ easily.
- (e) The sons learnt a lesson that one stick becomes (i) _____ if separated (ii) _____.

Talking Time

A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

- (a) It is a story of a father and his five sons who lived in a city. ☐
-

- (b) The sons loved each other and lived peacefully and happily. ☐
-

- (c) The old man was happy but didn't do anything for their unity. ☐
-

- (d) He wanted his sons to stop fighting and live united. ☐
-

(e) He told them a story of five sons of some other persons.

(f) The old man gave each one of them a bundle of sticks to break.

(g) All the five sons could break the sticks tied in a bundle.



**Re-
arrange**

A III. Arrange the following events of the story in the same order in which they had occurred in the story.

- (a) The five sons of an old villagers failed to break the sticks tied in a bundle.
- (b) The old man gave them a bundle of sticks and told his sons that they should not separate the sticks from the bundle.
- (c) The five sons of a villager always quarrelled among themselves.
- (d) Each one of the five sons could break the single stick when separated from the bundle.
- (e) They learnt a lesson that united they stand and divided they fall.
- (f) The father tried but failed to teach them the need of unity.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____



B I. Answer the following questions.

(a) The old villager was unhappy because _____

(b) The old man was keen that his sons stopped fighting and realised that _____

(c) Why did the old man ask his sons to break the sticks in the bundle without separating them?

(d) Why did the old man ask his sons to break the separated sticks?

B II. Choose the right moral of the story.

1. Unity is strength

2. Divided we fall

3. Separate the sticks and break them

4.

Sticks of the bundle cannot be broken

5.

More sons, more quarrels

6.

Stop fighting

7.

Big family — unhappy family

Word Study**C I. Suggest words to replace the following words given in the story.**

(i) hard working

(i) _____

(ii) advised

(ii) _____

(iii) quarrel

(iii) _____

(iv) strength

(iv) _____

10

Dignity of Sharing a Burden



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

One day George Washington was riding along a road. On the way, he saw some soldiers trying to lift a heavy beam. The corporal was giving orders. The beam was too heavy to move without help. They needed just one more man. The corporal, however, would not help them. He thought he was too big an officer to help the soldiers.

George Washington watched for a minute and asked the corporal why he did not help the

soldiers. The corporal said that he was an officer. George Washington came down from his horse's back and joined the soldiers to lift the beam. The beam came up. Then George Washington mounted his horse and said to the corporal, "If in future you need the help of another man, send for your General." The corporal realised his mistake and apologised to the General.

Later, the General became the first President of America.

**Facts
& Ideas**



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

- (a) George Washington was _____.
- (b) He saw that some soldiers were _____.
- (c) The corporal _____ those soldiers.
- (d) The corporal did not come down to help the soldiers because _____

- (e) George Washington got down from his horse to _____ .
- (f) The soldiers could lift the beam because _____ .

**Re-****arrange**

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) George Washington asked the corporal why he didn't help the soldiers.
- (b) George Washington said to the corporal that he could call his General in future if he needed any help.
- (c) The corporal was not helping the soldiers.
- (d) George Washington saw some soldiers trying to lift a beam.
- (e) George Washington got down from his horse to help the soldiers.
- (f) The soldiers could move the beam with George Washington's help.
- (g) The soldiers needed just one helper to lift the beam.
- (h) The corporal apologised to George Washington when he came to know that the horse rider was the General of the American Army.
- (i) The beam was too heavy.
- (j) The corporal said that it was not his job to help the soldiers as he was an officer.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____



B. Answer the following questions briefly in the space provided below :

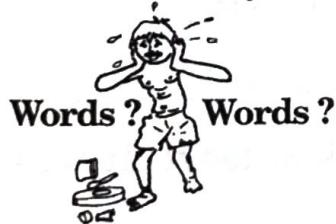
(a) Why did George Washington ask the corporal to help the soldiers?

(b) What did the corporal mean when he said to George Washington that 'he was an officer'?

(c) Why did George Washington say, "If in future, you need the help of another man, send for your General"?

(d) What lesson did George Washington want to teach the corporal?

Word Study



C. What is the meaning of each word given below as understood from the story?

(i) mounted

(ii) send for

(iii) apologised

(iv) beam



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

A rich man who died long ago left no heir. When his household goods were auctioned, an elderly lady dressed in shabby garments, was the only one to bid on the picture of the dead man's son. The picture had been greatly cherished by the wealthy father because his only son had died at an early age.

The crowd that gathered for the auction, had no interest in the picture of the young boy. The woman, who bought the portrait

was asked, why she wanted it. She said she had been the boy's nurse for many years before and had loved him dearly. Later, she examined the picture closely and noticed a bulge on the back of the picture. Making a small cut, she removed a folded paper which turned out to be the wealthy man's missing will. The document very clearly stated that he wanted to leave his property to the person who still held dear, the memory of his beloved son. She was his heir now.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

The dead rich man's household goods also contained (a) _____
 _____ whom he loved from the core of his heart. It was
 bought by (b) _____ who was (c) _____ and loved
 him. She got the reward for her love when she (d) _____
 _____. It was the rich man's
 (e) _____. According to it his entire property belonged to
 the person who (f) _____.

A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Why was rich man's property auctioned?

(b) Who was the elderly lady who made her bid on the picture of the dead man's son?

(c) What shows that the bidder loved the boy even long after his death?

(d) How did the elderly lady come to know about the old dead rich man's will?

Talking Time



A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

1. The elderly lady was dressed in ordinary dirty dress.

☐

2. She was the house keeper of the dead rich man.

☐

4. She got the property of the dead man for buying the dead son's picture. ☐

5. She knew that the dead man's will was kept secretly inside the bulge on the back of the picture. ☐

6. The rich man's will was kept secret inside a bulge on the back of the dead child's picture. ☐

7. The elderly woman became the owner of her master's property. ☐

8. She was rewarded for her sincere love for her master's dead son. ☐



B. Complete the following sentences in the space provided below :

(a) The elderly lady reached the place where her dead master's property was auctioned because _____

(b) The dead man had rewarded his son's nurse for _____

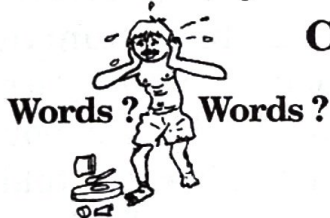


B. Complete the following sentences in the space provided below :

(a) The elderly lady reached the place where her dead master's property was auctioned because _____

(b) The dead man had rewarded his son's nurse for _____

Word Study



C I. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(a) dirty / unironed clothes _____

(b) to wish earnestly _____

(c) something proping up from the surface _____

(d) happened to be _____

C II. Make new words from the following words.

(a) auction _____

(b) examine _____

(c) document _____

(d) momory _____



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Once there lived a boy named Shyam. He had no brother or sister. He felt very lonely. So, his mother thought of giving him a new companion. His mother went to the market and bought a beautiful parrot. Shyam was glad to see a friend with whom he could play and talk. He named him Heera. His mother bought a new cage and small bowls to keep gram, chilli, water and many more things which parrots eat. The parrot became Shyam's new friend.

The parrot was kept in this new cage and it was hung in Shyam's room. Next day Shyam could not study well in school. When school

got over, he quickly reached home and rushed to meet his friend, Heera. He was upset because Heera was not eating anything. So he also did not eat anything. Then at night, he dreamed that the parrot was talking like human beings. Shyam asked, "Why are you not eating the food? Are you not happy?" Then the parrot told him, "I want to live freely." Then, in the morning, he took Heera's cage to the field and opened the cage. The parrot flew in the blue sky and was very happy. Tears came in the eyes of Shyam. They were of happiness. Every living being on the earth wants to live freely and independently.



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

**Facts
& Ideas**



A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

- (a) Shyam felt lonely because _____.
- (b) His mother bought a (i) _____ who could (ii) _____.

- and (iii) _____.
- (c) His mother kept it in Shyam's room in a _____.
- (d) Shyam found that his 'new friend' had (i) _____ anything.
So, Shyam also (ii) _____.
- (e) All night he dreamed that his 'new friend' _____ like human beings.
- (f) Shyam's 'new friend' told that it wanted (i) _____. Shyam took his 'new' friend's (ii) _____ to the field and (iii) _____ it to let it fly.

**Re-****arrange**

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story. Talk to your partner.

- (a) The parrot did not eat anything, the second day.
- (b) The parrot could play and speak.
- (c) The parrot flew in the blue sky.
- (d) Shyam's mother bought a parrot from the market.
- (e) The second day, Shyam could not study in the school.
- (f) Shyam called the parrot Heera.
- (g) Shyam didn't have any brother or sister.
- (h) In dream, the parrot told Shyam that it wanted to live freely.
- (i) In dream, the parrot talked to Shyam like human beings.
- (j) Shyam cried with happiness.
- (k) Shyam took the parrot's cage to the field and opened the cage.
- (l) Shyam's mother kept the parrot in a cage in Shyam's room.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____
- (11) _____
- (12) _____

A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

- (a) Shyam's mother bought a talking bird to give him company. ☐

- _____
- (b) Heera was Shyam's class-fellow. ☐

- _____
- (c) Shyam also didn't eat anything. ☐

- _____
- (d) Shyam didn't study well in the school on that day. ☐

(e) The parrot didn't eat anything because the gram, chilli were not tasty. ☐

(f) Shyam took the parrot's cage to the fields the same night. ☐

(g) The parrot flew in the sky when Shyam opened the cage. ☐

(h) Tears in Shyam's eyes showed that he was sorry to lose the parrot. ☐



B. Complete the following sentences in the space provided below :

(a) Shyam's mother kept the cage in his room to

(b) Shyam couldn't study well in the school on that day because

(c) The parrot didn't eat anything because

(d) Shyam also did not eat anything because

(e) Why were there tears in Shyam's eyes when the parrot flew in the air and blue sky?

(f) What did Shyam realise after he released the parrot?

Word Study



C. Find words from the story which mean opposite to the following words.

(i) ugly

(ii) unhappy

(iii) closed

(iv) slavery

(v) dependent



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Once a snake entered the house of an old woman. The old woman was frightened and cried out for help. Hearing the cry, the neighbours rushed in and killed the snake. Then they returned to their houses. Instead of throwing the dead snake far away, the old woman flung it on to her roof.

Sometime later, a kite flying overhead spotted the dead snake.

In its beak, the kite had a pearl necklace. It dropped the necklace and flew away with the dead snake. When the old woman saw a bright, shining object on her roof, she pulled it down with a pole. Finding that it was pearl necklace she danced with joy!

She realised that at times even a dead snake can be of great use.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

- (a) The old woman was frightened _____ in her house.
- (b) The neighbours of the old woman _____.
- (c) The old woman _____ on her roof after the neighbours had returned to their homes.
- (d) The kite flying overhead the old woman's house _____
_____ in its beak.

- (e) It (i) _____ and (ii) _____ .
- (f) The old woman (i) _____ and pulled it down.
She found that(ii) _____ .
- (g) She realised that _____ .

**Re-****arrange**

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) The old woman started dancing with joy.
- (b) The kite dropped the pearl necklace over the roof of the house of the old woman.
- (c) The neighbours of the old man killed the snake in the old woman's house.
- (d) A snake entered the house of an old woman.
- (e) The old woman threw the dead snake over the roof of her house.
- (f) The kite picked up the dead snake from the roof of the old woman's house.
- (g) The old woman pulled down the shining object from the roof and found it was a pearl necklace.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____

Talking Time



A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

- (a) The old woman called her neighbours for her help when the kite dropped the pearl necklece over her roof. ☐

- (b) The neighbours killed the snake. ☐

- (c) The neighbours threw the dead snake over the old woman's roof. ☐

- (d) The kite dropped a diamond necklace over the old woman's roof. ☐

- (e) The old woman pulled the necklace with a pole. ☐

- (f) She rushed to the king's court to return the necklace. ☐

- (g) The kite killed the snake and left it there itself. ☐



B. Answer the following questions briefly in the space provided below :

- (a) The old woman's neighbours were very _____ .

(b) The old woman was _____.

(c) The dead snake proved to be _____ to the old woman.

Word Study

C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.



(i) noticed

(i) _____

(ii) went in a great hurry

(ii) _____

(iii) threw with force.

(iii) _____



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

One day Gandhiji's best friend Kaka Sahib found that Gandhiji was anxiously searching for something on his desk. "What are you looking for?" asked Kaka Sahib. "I have lost my pencil. It was very small", Gandhiji told.

Kaka Sahib didn't understand why Gandhiji should waste his time and worry about a little pencil. He took out his pencil and offered it to him.

"No, No, I want my own little

pencil", said Bapu. "You don't understand. That little pencil was given to me by one of friend's little son in Chennai. He gave it with so much love and affection. It is very precious to me. I cannot bear to lose it." Bapu and Kaka Sahib searched it and Gandhiji was delighted to find it. To him it was the token of a child's love. It was not an ordinary pencil as to Bapu a child's love was very precious. Now, it was clear to Kaka Sahib why Gandhiji wanted that small pencil.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

- (a) Gandhiji's best friend was Kaka Sahib.

☐

- (b) Gandhiji was searching for a pencil.

☐

(c) The pencil was given to Gandhiji by one of his friends. ☐

(d) Gandhiji was keen to have that pencil because it was given with all love. ☐

(e) Gandhiji's friend lived in Hyderabad. ☐

(f) Kaka Sahib offered his pencil to Gandhiji. ☐

A II. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

- (a) Kaka Sahib was _____ of Gandhiji.
- (b) Gandhiji looked worried because _____.
- (c) Kaka Sahib offered his (i) _____ to Gandhiji because he felt (ii) _____.
- (d) According to Gandhiji, Kaka Sahib didn't understand _____.



B Complete the following sentences with the information and ideas contained in the story.

- (i) Gandhiji couldn't bear the loss of the small pencil because _____.

(ii) Kaka Sahib thought Gandhiji was wasting his time in search of the little pencil because _____

(iii) To Gandhiji, the size of the pencil was not important. It was _____ that had made that small pencil important and dear to him.

Word Study



C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

- (i) keenly _____
- (ii) dear / valuable _____
- (iii) regard / warmth _____
- (iv) thrilled / pleased _____

15

My Money



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

What can money buy ?
It can buy a clock
But not the time.
It can't buy a mother's love.

It can buy a God's picture
But not the blessings of God.
It can buy a calender
But not the dates.

With money we can keep air fresh
By controlling pollution
But we cannot create air.

It can buy plant
But not oxygen.
It can buy a cot
But not the sleep.
It can buy a photo of nature
But not the nature.

It can buy a ship
But not the ocean.
After all the money can't buy
Everything.

— Siddharth Singh

**Facts
& Ideas**



UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

A. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the following statements with the facts and ideas contained in the poem.

Money can buy several things of our everyday need such as

- (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____ and
(iv) _____ but it cannot buy (v) _____
(vi) _____ (vii) _____ and (viii) _____



B. Answer the following questions briefly in the space provided below :

- (i) When the poet says 'money cannot buy time', he means to say that _____

- (ii) "With money we can keep air fresh by controlling pollution. But we cannot create air." The poet means to say that _____

- (iii) "It can buy a cot, but not the sleep". By this the poet means that _____

- (iv) the Poet's message through the poem is that _____

16

The Cunning Wolf



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Once a thirsty wolf was drinking water at a stream. The wolf was tired and hungry. All of a sudden, he saw a little lamb drinking water on the bank below him. His mouth started watering. He decided to eat the lamb. It said to the lamb, "Why are you drinking water here? It is my stream. You are making the water muddy. Get away or I'll kill you." The lamb saw

through the trick. It tried to argue that he could not make the water muddy because he was drinking water at the lower end of the stream. The wolf got angry and pounced over the lamb. The lamb tried to escape but could not. Soon the wolf overpowered the lamb and killed it to eat. The innocent lamb lost its life.



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

Facts

& Ideas



A I. Based on your understanding of the story complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

- (a) The wolf decided to eat the little lamb because _____
- (b) The wolf gave a false excuse to kill the lamb. It was that _____

- (c) The lamb did not stop drinking water. He told the wolf that _____

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

(a) The lamb was making water muddy.

☐

(b) The lamb said sorry to the wolf.

☐

(c) The wolf was right in killing the lamb.

☐

(d) The lamb was drinking water at the lower side of the stream.

☐

(e) The wolf killed the lamb with a sword.

☐

(f) The lamb didn't run away from the spot to save him.

☐

(g) The lamb had abused the wolf.

☐



B I. Choose the appropriate words that describe the Wolf.

cunning

liar

clean

cruel

innocent

clever

hungry and tired

strong

B II. Which word is not suitable and why?

B III. Pick up another appropriate title for this story.

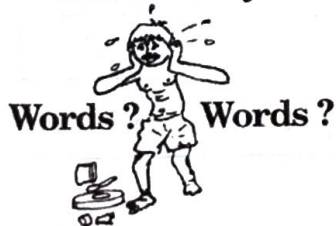
Death of An Innocent Lamb

False Excuse

The Cunning Wolf

The Hungry Wolf

Word Study



C. Suggest words opposite in meaning to the following words.

(i) clean

(ii) pleased / happy

(iii) river



Read the following letter and answer the questions that follow.

H-1374, Naraina Street,
High Court Road,
Nagpur.

17th December, 2003

My dear Gaurav,

I had gone to Japan with my father last month. I would like to tell you a few things about the Japanese. People over there are good-mannered. The Japanese pretend not to hear if people say unpleasant things about anyone. They greet their visitors only if they are properly dressed. It is one of the ill manners to greet the visitors, if not properly dressed.

They love cleanliness and keep their houses, workplaces and schools neat and tidy. They are praised for their tidiness.

They wear Kimonos of varied colours. Little children look very charming in bright Kimonos. They look beautiful like butterflies. It is their traditional wear.

They have become a great country because they live in unity and work in cooperation. Unity and cooperation are their strong points though they have three religions. I hope you will write to me about Gujaratis because you had visited Gujarat last year.

With regards & love to Tonny,

Yours lovingly,

Anubhav

**Facts
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE LETTER**

A I. Based on your understanding of the letter, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the letter.

- (a) Anubhav lives in (i) _____ and had visited (ii) _____ with (iii) _____.
- (b) People of Japan are called (i) _____. They don't like to listen to anything (ii) _____ about others. It is their custom that they (iii) _____ if they are not properly dressed. Their love for (iv) _____ wins praise from others. Japanese wear (v) _____ as it is their tradition. They live united though (vi) _____.

A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

1. Japanese are traditional people.

☐

2. They love bright clothes.

☐

3. Japanese have two religions.

☐

4. They love to hear unpleasant things about others.

☐

5. They specially dress up to greet the visitors.

☐



B I. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

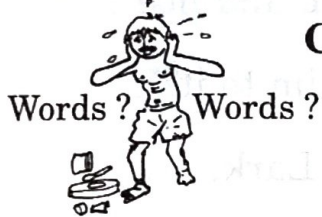
(a) We may call the Japanese good-mannered for the following reasons:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(b) The Japanese's love for cleanliness is clear from the fact that they

Word Study



C I. Make new words from the following words chosen from the letter.

- (i) pretend _____
- (ii) unity _____
- (iii) cooperation _____

C II. Find, from the story, the words which are opposite in meaning to the following words.

(i) without clothes on _____

(ii) ugly _____

C III. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(i) bad manners _____

(ii) many _____

(iii) in use for a long time/ages by many _____



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

"Who killed Cock Robin?"

"Me", says the sparrow,
"with my bow and arrow".

"Who saw him die?"

"Me", says the Fly,
"With my little eyes".

"Who made the coffin?"

"Me" says the crane,
"With my narrow plane".

"Who dug his grave?"

"Me", says the crow,
"With my spade and hoe".

"Who hauled him to it?"

"Me", says the Lark,
"With my horse and cart."

"Who preached his funeral?"

"Me", says the Swallow,
"As loud as I could holloa".

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

A I. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the poem.

(a) How many birds have been mentioned in this poem? Name them.

(b) Who is dead ? _____ is dead.

(c) How did it die?

It _____

(d) How was the 'dead' buried?

A II. Complete the summary of this poem based on the facts given in the poem.

The sparrow used (a) _____ to (b) _____.

Crane (c) _____ for (d) _____ with

(e) _____. The crow used (f) _____ for

(g) _____. The swallow (h) _____ in a

very loud voice.

A III. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Of all birds, who performed the last rites?

(b) Give examples of three rhyming words from the poem.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

One day the parts of human body got together to talk about their work. Soon they started quarrelling as each one said, "I am the most important part of the body."

The hand said that it took food to the mouth. No one can get food without hands. All the work of everyday is done by hands.

The legs boasted that it was the most important because it carried the human body. It is the strongest of all.

The stomach also claimed that it is the most important part. But

other parts laughed at its claim. They said it does not do anything. It is the laziest among all.

All parts decided not to give any food to the stomach. The stomach didn't get anything to digest and supply energy to other parts of the body. Soon the human body became weak. It grew weaker and weaker. The other parts of the body viz., hands, legs all became weak.

They soon realised that they cannot live without the help of the stomach. Stomach is most important to live. Their quarrel ended with this.



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

**Facts
& Ideas**



A I. Based on your understanding of the passage, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the passage.

(a) The parts of human body started quarrelling because _____

- (b) Hands in a human body are very important because
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (c) Legs in human body are important because _____ .
- (d) All the parts of the human body regarded the stomach (i) _____
_____ because (ii) _____ .
- (e) The weakness of the human body was due to the fact that _____
_____ .
- (f) The stomach was thought and declared to be the most important for all parts of the body because
- (i) _____ .
- (ii) _____ .
- (g) All parts of the human body became weaker because _____
_____ .

A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

- (a) What is the function of stomach?
- _____
- _____
- (b) What proved that the stomach is the most important part of the human body?
- _____
- _____



Re-
arrange

A III. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) All parts of the body declared that the stomach is the laziest part of the human body.
- (b) The legs claimed that they are the strongest because they carry the human body.
- (c) The stomach claimed that it is the most important part.
- (d) The hands said that it did everything and people cannot get food if it did not take food to the mouth.
- (e) All parts stopped supply to the stomach.
- (f) All the parts realised that the stomach is the most important part to live.
- (g) The human body became weak gradually.
- (h) All the parts of the human body started quarrelling.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

1. The stomach was right in its claim because _____
_____.
2. It is important to work _____ for real growth and strength.
3. Give reasons to prove that the hand was right to tell about its importance.

Word Study



C I. Make new words from the following words chosen from the story.

(i) querrel _____

(ii) laugh _____

C II. Find words from the passage which mean similar to the following words.

(i) significant _____

(ii) one who doesn't do anything _____

(iii) battle of words _____

C III. Complete the following sentences with the words contained in the passage. Follow the example.

Ravi is the strongest (strong) boy in our class. Moona is as

(i) _____ as he is. His younger brother is very weak but

he is not (ii) _____ than his sister. His cousin Manish is

very lazy. But his other cousin is not (iii) _____ than he is.



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

The King Vikram was a very wise and just king. People had faith in his wisdom and justice. They accepted his judgement without complaint.

One day a case came to his court. Two sisters called Sita and Laxmi quarrelled over a baby. Both of them claimed that the baby belonged to them. He was to decide who the real mother was as each woman begged the King to give the baby to her.

The King ordered one of his courtiers to bring him a sword. He asked his man to cut the baby into

two halves and give one half to each woman.

Laxmi didn't react to the order. She kept quiet. Suddenly Sita cried, "Don't kill my child. Let Laxmi have him. But let him live".

But the King said, 'Give the baby to Sita. She is his mother'. He ordered that Laxmi should be put in jail for telling lies.

Sita got the baby but on her request, Laxmi was pardoned by the King. They lived happily together with the baby.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

King Vikram was respected by people for his (a) _____ and

(b) _____. Once the King was puzzled in the case of a

baby's motherhood because (c) _____. He was to declare (d) _____. He ordered his man to (e) _____ and also ordered him to (f) _____ so as to (g) _____. The King's order helped him to decide (h) _____. He ordered to give baby to (i) _____ and (j) _____ for (k) _____. But Laxmi was (l) _____ as Sita (m) _____.



Re-

arrange

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) Sita requested the King to let the baby live and that Laxmi may have the baby.
- (b) Sita requested the King to pardon Laxmi.
- (c) The King ordered one of his courtiers to cut the baby into two halves.
- (d) The King ordered one of his courtiers to bring him a sword.
- (e) Once two women claimed that the baby belonged to them.
- (f) The King ordered that Sita should get the baby.
- (g) Laxmi was pardoned by the King.
- (h) The King was to decide who the real mother was.
- (i) The King ordered that Laxmi should be put in jail for telling lies.
- (j) Both the sisters lived happily thereafter.

(1) _____

(2) _____

- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

- (a) Why did the people accept the judgement of the King Vikram without complaint?
- _____
- (b) Why was the case referred to in the story difficult?
- _____
- _____
- (c) Why did the King order to cut the baby into two halves?
- _____
- _____
- (d) Why did Laxmi not react the way in which Sita reacted to the King's order to cut the baby into two halves?
- _____

(e) Why did the King order that Sita should get the baby?

(f) Why did Sita request the King to pardon Laxmi?

Word Study



C I. Make new words from the following words chosen from the story.

(a) quarrel

(b) faith

(c) decide

C II. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words / expressions.

(a) requested

(b) the person / official in a King's Court

(c) silent without any noise

(d) excused / acquitted of the punishment



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Unlike most holymen, Sri Ramakrishna was not satisfied with knowing the truth of his own religion. He desired to have the same understanding of other religions and for this he felt that he ought to live the disciplined life laid in each of them. To understand Islam, he lived the life of a pious Muslim, and during this period he offered prayers five times everyday like a true Muslim.

Sri Ramakrishna then lived the disciplined life of a Christian and at the end of that period had a vision of Christ. He next studied the teaching of the Buddha and Mahavira. He also studied everything that a Sikh ought to know about his religion. His visions and study proved to him that all religions teach the same truth and lead to the same goal. He taught the world that it is not wise to quarrel over names.

**Facts
& Ideas**



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

A I. Based on your understanding of the passage, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the passage.

Sri Ramakrishna was keen to have the understanding of

(a) _____. He, therefore, decided to

(b) _____. He actually lived the disciplined

life of (c) _____ and (d) _____.

When he lived the life of a Muslim he (e) _____.

It is said that at the end of the disciplined life of a Christian, he

- (f) _____. He had made deep study of the teachings of
(g) _____ and (h) _____. His realization
about various religions was that (i) _____ and
(j) _____. He told the people that (k) _____.

Talking Time

A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

1. Sri Ramakrishna was unlike other holymen. ☐
- _____
2. He led the life of a Muslim to understand Islam. ☐
- _____
3. As a Christian, he offered prayers five times a day. ☐
- _____
4. He became the Buddhist and follower of Jainism. ☐
- _____
5. He realised similarity of goal and teachings in all religions. ☐
- _____
6. He had studied the facts related to Sikhism. ☐
- _____
7. He had a vision of Christ. ☐
- _____

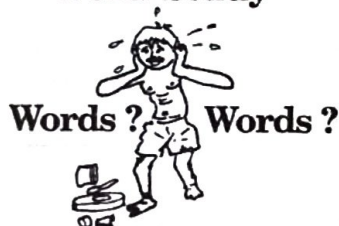
8. His teaching to the world were that people should not quarrel in the name of religion.



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

- (a) Write two striking characteristics of Sri Ramakrishna.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (b) His message to the world that people shouldn't quarrel in the name of religion was an appeal for _____
- _____

Word Study



C. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of words given in brackets.

Sri Ramakrishna honoured (a) _____ (Buddha) and (b) _____ (Jain). He lived the life of a Christian to know the truth of (c) _____ (Christian). He was (d) _____ (religion) in a different sense. He respected all religions. He studied all religions of India to get (e) _____ (know) about those religions. He had realised that the (f) _____ (teach) of all religions are alike.



Read the following biography and answer the questions that follow.

Mahesh Bhupathi was born on July 6 in the year 1974. He was born in Chennai and had resided in Bangalore too. He is quite tall to the height of 6' 1". He is a right handed player like Leander Paes. His current singles rank is 254. He too started playing sports when he was just 5 years. His parents were based in Oman, Muscat where his father ran a tennis Pro Centre. He

played in the national Collegiate Athletics Association league games. In 1995, he turned professional and paired with Paes. Previous to this (1996), Mahesh has one Grand Slam victory to his credit. He won the French Open mixed with Japanese partner Rika Hiraki.

India has a very promising pair in the pair of Leander and Mahesh.



UNDERSTANDING THE BIOGRAPHY

Facts & Ideas



A I. Based on your understanding of the biography complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the biography.

- (a) Mahesh Bhupati started playing when he was (i) _____ old. He was born in (ii) _____ on (iii) _____ in the year (iv) _____. He is very (v) _____ and plays with (vi) _____ like Leander.
- (b) Before he started playing as a professional in (i) _____, he had played in the (ii) _____ league

games. He played with (iii) _____ as a professional.

(c) In 1996, he won (i) _____. He won

(ii) _____ with a Japanese partner.

(d) Paes and Mahesh Bhupati form _____.

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.

(a) Mahesh Bhupati was born in Bangalore.

☐

(b) He started playing at the age of five years.

☐

(c) He won the French Open Grand Slam (mixed) with Leander.

☐

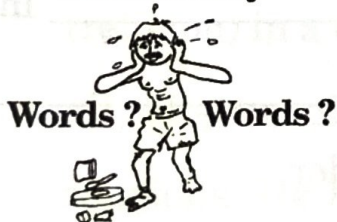
(d) His parents lived in Dubai.

☐

(e) As a singles player, Mahesh Bhupathi's rank is 254.

☐

Word Study



B. Find words from the passage which mean similar to the following.

(i) presently _____

(ii) something that assures favourably _____

23**Doctor's Schedule**

Read the following notice and answer the questions that follow.

DR. KUMAR'S DENTAL CARE CENTRE

A - 7, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi

NEW CLINIC TIMINGS

(With effect from Nov. 1)

Morning
Mon.-Friday

10 am to 12.30 pm
at
Pushpanjali Medical Centre

Evening
Tuesday to Friday

5 pm to 9 pm
(No Prior Appointment required)
at
Surajmal Vihar, Delhi

Sunday

9.00 am to 4 pm
(With Prior Appointment only)

Emergency

Anytime on Saturdays also.
Tel. Nos. Res. : 2217509
(Pushpanjali Medical Centre) 2413131

**Facts
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE NOTICE**

A I. Based on your understanding of the notice, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the notice.

1. If you have to contact Dr. Kumar in connection with your dental care, you should contact him between (a) _____ to (b) _____ on (c) _____ to (d) _____ at (e) _____. In case you are not free in the forenoon, you can consult him at (f) _____ between (g) _____ to (h) _____. He is available on all Sundays but you've to (i) _____ as he attends only those patients who have contacted him in advance.
2. He keeps (i) _____ as off. In case of emergency, he can be contacted on all the days even on (ii) _____.

A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

- (a) When is Dr. Kumar free in the evenings?

- (b) Which of the two telephone numbers should be used to seek appointment at Pushpanjali Medical Centre?

- (c) Dr. Kumar would not mind attending the patients on Saturdays if

(d) New Clinic timings will be effective from _____



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

- (a) The work schedule of Dr. Kumar gives the impression that he is a _____ doctor.
- (b) Dr. Kumar cooperates with the patients. It is clear from the fact that _____

Word Study

C. Find words or phrases from the notice which mean similar to the following words.



- (i) in advance _____
- (ii) a place where the doctors sit and examine the patients _____
- (iii) necessary unscheduled _____



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Once Gowribai was ill. That afternoon her son called on a doctor in his clinic. The doctor examined Gowribai and said, "It is just a bad cold. Give her this mixture four times a day."

The next morning the son ran to the hospital. He said to the doctor, "Sir, my mother is very ill. She has pain in her arms and back." He further told the doctor that she had not slept well the previous night. She lay in bed and cried, 'Oh my back, my arms'. And that she was very angry with him. The doctor was surprised and asked

the reason of her anger. The son told that he had shaken her the previous night four times as per the advice on the bottle. The bottle had a note, 'Shake Well'. He further told that his mother asked him not to shake her and to stop as he was hurting her again and again.

The doctor could understand the entire matter. He gave a new mixture and advised the son to shake the mixture not the mother. The son realised his folly and apologised to the doctor and mother as well.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Why did Gowribai's son go to the doctor?

(b) What was Gowribai's illness?

- (c) Why did Gowribai's son go to the doctor next day?
-
- (d) Why could Gowribai not sleep well the previous night?
-
- (e) Why was Gowribai angry with her son?
-
- (f) What advice did the doctor give to the son when he prescribed another medicine?
-

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. TALK TO YOUR PARTNER TO CONFIRM.

- (a) Gowribai was ill. ☐
- (b) Her son did not bother about her illness. ☐
- (c) The doctor had advised the son to shake the patient before giving the medicine. ☐
- (d) The son followed the doctor's advice sincerely with full understanding. ☐
- (e) Gowribai's new problem was bodyache. ☐
- (f) Gowribai was happy that her son was trying to treat her well. ☐
- (g) The doctor scolded the son for his behaviour. ☐



Re-arrange

A III. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) The son of Gowribai went to the doctor with complaint of his mother's bodyache.

- (b) The son shook his mother four times before he gave her medicine.
- (c) Gowribai had an attack of bad cold.
- (d) The doctor prescribed another medicine (mixture) for Gowribai with clear instructions.
- (e) The son apologised to the doctor for his silly action.
- (f) Gowribai's son took her to the doctor for treatment.
- (g) The doctor prescribed a mixture for Gowribai's bad cold.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below. Choose the appropriate word from the ones given in the box.

obedient, simple, sincere, concerned

- (a) Gowribai's son was (i) _____ and (ii) _____ son.
- (b) It is a story of _____ son.

Word Study

C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.



- (i) hospital _____
- (ii) time after 12 O'clock during day _____
- (iii) mistake _____
- (iv) combination of various liquid
medicines _____
- (v) causing pain/injury _____

Answers 1

- A I.** (a) Yes (b) No. It was a calm sea.
 (c) No, They were not drowned. They were thrown into the sea.
 They swam and caught a plank floating on the sea.
 (d) Yes
 (e) No. It could hold only one man's weight.
 (f) No. He did so because the second friend had a wife and children to look after.
 OR
 No. He did so because he was unmarried.
 (g) Yes
 (h) No. He was unmarried but had his mother and sister to look after in case he died.
 (i) Yes
 (j) Yes
 (k) No. He did look after them.
- A II.** (a) calm (b) had become rough
 (c) a plank (floating on sea) (d) catch it and float
 (e) too small to bear (f) he was married
 (g) children (h) he was unmarried
 (i) a mother and sister (j) place to the other friend
 (k) looked after
- A III.** 1. (c) → 2. (d) → 3. (i) → 4. (a) → 5. (j) → 6. (h) → 7. (g) → 8 (f) → 9 (b) → 10 (k) → 11 (e).
- B I.** (a) bravely (b) out of their love
 (c) the other friend had to look after his wife and children.
 (d) true friends (e) share joys and sorrows of each other / can sacrifice even their lives
- B II.** (1) A friend in need is a friend indeed. or (5) Who is the best friend? Any other suitable title.
- C.** (a) friendship; (b) argument; (c) death; (d) proof.

Answers 2

- A I.** (a) about hounds (b) hated the
 (c) (i) were fast runners; (ii) couldn't catch; (iii) knew many tricks to get away
 (d) (i) knew many tricks; (ii) he could hide;
 (e) only one good trick
 (f) (i) climbing the nearby tree; (ii) he saw hounds coming; (iii) saved him
 (g) (i) tried all the tricks one by one; (ii) caught him; (iii) killed him
- A II.** 1. (g); 2 (e); 3 (h); 4 (a); 5 (d); 6 (c); 7 (b); 8 (f).
- A III.** (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) Yes;
 (e) No, The fox was caught by the hounds and killed.
 (f) Yes; (g) Yes; (h) No, He was happy that he knew only one good (effective) trick.
 (i) No. He failed.
- B** (a) he knew one good/effective trick. (b) He was caught and killed.
- C I.** (i) discussion; (ii) hatred; (iii) tricky; (iv) performance; (v) safety.
- C II.** Same in the above order.

Answers 3

- A I.** (a) Hatto; (b) (i) cruel; (ii) hated (c) (i) food; (ii) gold.
 (d) (i) the famine; (ii) have sufficient food (e) didn't give

- (f) (i) selling; (ii) high prices (g) barn
(h) (i) to shut the doors; (ii) on fire (i) (i) screamed; (ii) shrieked; (iii) listen

A II. (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) No; (e) No; (f) Yes.

A III. 1. (f) → 2. (g) → 3. (a) → 4. (c) → 5. (b) → 6. (d) → 7. (e).

- B.** *cruel* : He ordered his men to burn the barn and kill all the hungry men.
heartless : He didn't give any corn to the dying people.
hoarder : He had hoarded a lot of corn and gold.

C I. (i) hoarding; (ii) famine; (iii) barn; (iv) shriek; (v) scream

C II. (i) priceless; (ii) German; (iii) service.

Answers 4

- A I.** (a) a quarrel (b) two brothers
(c) quarrelled / fell out (d) he was right / the other one was wrong
(e) night (f) the other brother came
(g) he was in the wong (h) they couldn't carry on their quarrel all night
- A II.** (a) brother and another (b) about and fell out
(c) slight and right (d) strong and wrong.
- A III.** (a) the cause of beginning of the quarrel was very small/unimportant/insignificant.
(b) it became dark/night. The quarrel continued till night.
(c) after he (the brother) had realised the mistake, he was right in thinking.
- A IV.** (a) No. It was very insignificant/small matter;
(b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) Yes.
- B I.** (a) The start of it was slight. (b) The afternoon turned black.
(c) Yes, He said, " Oh, come along. We can't go on all night"
(d) He was apologising and wanted to patch up. He would have not come, otherwise.
- B II.** He was in the right. Or any other title.

Answers 5

- A I.** (a) her mother (b) many old and handicapped people
(c) an old woman (d) (i) unwell, (ii) lonely; (iii) hungry
(e) What she could do for her (f) to get a cup of tea and a bun
(g) some money (h) went / visited
(i) found that the old woman was not there/did not find the old woman
(j) her lost (untraced) son (k) visiting the temple
(l) the old, poor and handicapped (m) served (n) cheered up / happy
- A II.** 1. (c) → 2. (f) → 3. (g) → 4. (e) → 5. (h) → 6. (g) → 7. (a) → 8. (b) →
9. (d) → 10. (k) → 11. (i)
- A III.** (a) No. She had met her for the first time.
(b) No The old woman had given that money.
(c) Yes. (d) Yes.
- B I.** (a) Radhika pitied the old woman as she was lying all alone.
She thought she needed her help.
(b) Gratefulness
(c) Her helplessness was over. / She was happy that she had someone to care.
(d) She was keen to serve the poor and needy.
(e) They thought life was worthliving.

- B II.** Radhika was (i) kind; (ii) affectionate; (iii) religious; (iv) helpful
- C.** (a) poverty (b) blindness (c) unwell (d) hunger (e) eatables
(f) thankfully (g) untraceable (h) happiness (i) hopeful

Answers 6

- A I.** (a) a man cutting a tree (b) small stump
(c) shocked/taken aback (d) couldn't speak
(e) he didn't listen to any appeal not to cut the tree
(f) he had paid (g) so cruel
(h) greedy (i) prevent soil erosion
(j) free from pollution (k) purify the air
(l) disturb the ecological balance (m) no rains
- A II.** 1. No. He had gone to the Govt. reserve park; 2. No. A man was cutting a tree;
3. Yes; 4. Yes; 5. Yes; 6. Yes; 7. No. Trees maintain ecological balance; 8. Yes.
- B I.** 1. Trees maintain ecological balance. 2. Trees help rains.
3. Trees prevent soil erosion. 4. Trees reduce pollution. (Any three)
- B II.** Trees are sold by people though they are God's gift and help us to live healthily.

Answers 7

- A I.** (a) (i) alms; (ii) food; (iii) clothes or money (Any two)
(b) have self respect
(c) (i) a feast; (ii) the poor and the old
(d) (i) a woodcutter; (ii) working in the woods
(e) (i) to invite him personally; (ii) thanked him for the invitation
(iii) declined/refused to come
(f) (i) he didn't accept alms; (ii) he worked hard and ate simple food.
(g) self-respect is greater than any wealth.
- A II.** (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) No. He had invited the poor also; (d) No. He went to invite him; (e) Yes;
(f) No. He was happy because he loved self-respect; (g) Yes.
- B.** (a) (i) kindness; (ii) respect for people with self-respect
(b) he was a man of self-respect / he was a contended man; (c) self-respect.
- C.** (i) respectful; (ii) acceptance; (iii) height; (iv) worldly

Answers 8

- A I.** (a) very wise (b) he was not able to solve his problem.
(c) (i) rubbing off a part of it; (ii) tearing a piece from the paper
(d) Akbar had put difficult conditions.
(e) couldn't be solved. (f) (i) drew a line longer than one; (ii) drawn by Akbar
(g) (i) clever man; (ii) he had practical wisdom.
- A II.** (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) No; (d) Yes; (e) No; (f) Yes; (g) Yes.
- B.** (a) to test practical wisdom of his courtiers.
(b) didn't have or lacked.
(c) it was difficult to do as Akbar wanted / it was difficult to solve Akbar's problem.
- C.** (i) wise; (ii) drawing; (iii) short; (iv) really; (v) longer.

Answers 9

- A I.** (a) (i) always quarrelled; (ii) unity is strength or real strength lies in unity; (iii) stop fighting
 (b) (i) gave them a bundle of sticks; (ii) without separating
 (c) (i) one by one; (ii) could do so/could break them
 (d) (i) separated the sticks; (ii) just one stick; (iii) break his own stick.
 (e) (i) weak; (ii) from the bundle.
- A II.** (a) No. It is a story of an old villager and his sons.
 (b) No. They quarrelled among themselves.
 (c) No. He did everything for their unity.
 (d) Yes
 (e) No. He asked them to break a bundle of sticks.
 (f) Yes
 (g) No. They couldn't
- A III.** 1. (c) → 2. (g) → 3. (f) → 4. (b) → 5. (a) → 6. (d) → 7. (e).
- B I.** (a) his sons always quarrelled among themselves / his sons were not united.
 (b) there is strength in unity / they become weak if separated.
 (c) He wanted to impress that there is strength in unity, No one can beat them if they remain united / undivided.
 (d) He wanted them to realise that they become weak if they are separated.
- B II.** 1 or 2
- C.** (i) laborious; (ii) suggested/recommended; (iii) fight; (iv) strong.

Answers 10

- A I.** (a) the General of the American Army or the first President of America.
 (b) trying to lift a heavy beam.
 (c) was giving orders (from distance).
 (d) he thought he was too big an officer to help the soldiers. Or he thought it was not the work of an officer.
 (e) help the soldiers to lift the beam.
 (f) they needed just one more person.
- A II.** 1. (d); 2. (i); 3. (g); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (j); 7. (e); 8 (f); 9. (b); 10. (h).
- B.** (a) Because soldiers needed just one more person to help in moving the heavy beam.
 (b) He was too big an officer to help the soldiers.
 (c) He wanted to show that no one is too big a person. Or He wanted to show that officers should work together with his men.
 (d) He wanted to convey that no one is too big.
- C.** (i) rode over the horse; (ii) call; (iii) expressed sorry; (iv) a loose long heavy piece of wood.

Answers 11

- A I.** (a) a picture (potrait) of the dead man's dead son; (b) an elderly lady
 (c) his (the boy's) nurse (for many years)
 (d) became the owner of the dead man's entire property, discovered the rich man's lost will.
 (e) will; (f) loved his son even after his death.
- A II.** (a) He had no survivor as his heir after the death of his only son at an early age.
 (b) She was the boy's nurse.
 (c) She bought the dead boy's picture when no one was interested in it.

- (d) She noticed a bulge on the back of the picture. She made a cut and got the will in the form of a folded paper.
- A III.** 1. Yes; 2. No. She was the dead boy's nurse; 3. No. She had loved the boy dearly. She wanted to keep it as a memento; 4. Yes; 5. No. She was attracted by the bulge on the back of the picture; 6. Yes; 7. Yes; 8. Yes.
- B.** (a) she wanted to pay tribute to the old man.
(b) her commitment/sincerity of love and care for his son.
- C I.** (a) shabby; (b) cherish; (c) bulge; (d) turned out
- C II.** (a) auctioneer; (b) examination; (c) documentation; (d) memorable/memorise

Answers 12

- A I.** (a) he had no brother or sister. (b) (i) parrot; (ii) play; (iii) speak
(c) cage (d) (i) not eaten; (ii) didn't
(e) talked/was talking (f) (i) freedom; (ii) cage; (iii) opened;
- A II.** 1. → (g) 2. → (d) 3. → (l) 4. → (f) 5. → (b) 6. → (e) 7. → (a) 8. → (i)
9. → (h) 10. → (k) 11. → (c) 12. → (j)
- A III.** (a) Yes; (b) No. It was a parrot.; (c) Yes; (d) Yes; (e) No. The parrot was not happy;
(f) No. He took it the next morning; (g) Yes; (h) No. Tears were of happiness.
- B.** (a) provide company to her son.
(b) he wanted to talk and play with the parrot.
(c) it was not happy in his cage or it had lost its freedom.
(d) he felt sorry for it.
(e) He was happy to grant freedom to the parrot.
(f) Every living being on the earth wants freedom.
- C.** (i) beautiful; (ii) happy; (iii) opened; (iv) freedom; (v) independent

Answers 13

- A I.** (a) to see/find a snake.
(b) rushed to help her and killed the snake.
(c) flung the dead snake.
(d) was carrying a pearl necklace.
(e) (i) dropped the necklace; (ii) picked up the dead snake
(f) (i) saw a shining object on her roof. (ii) it was a pearl necklace.
(g) even a dead snake can be of great use.
- A II.** 1 (d) → 2 (c) → 3 (e) → 4 (b) → 5 (f) → 6 (g) → 7 (a).
- A III.** (a) No. She called her neighbours when a snake entered her house.; (b) Yes;
(c) No. The old woman did it.; (d) No. It was a pearl necklace.;
(e) Yes; (f) No. She kept it with her and started dancing with joy.
(g) No. The neighbours killed the snake and left it in the old women's house.
- B.** (a) cooperative/helpful; (b) greedy; (c) a blessing
- C.** (i) spotted; (ii) rushed; (iii) flung.

Answers 14

- A I.** (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) No. It was given by the little son of one of his friends.; (d) Yes;
(e) No. He lived in Chennai; (f) Yes.
- A II.** (a) the best friend.

- (b) his pencil was missing or he was looking for some pencil.
- (c) (i) own pencil; (ii) he was wasting his time about a little pencil.
- (d) The importance of that small pencil

- B. (i) it was a gift given by a small child with love.
(ii) he didn't understand the emotion behind the pencil.; (iii) the child's love/feelings
- C. (i) anxiously; (ii) precious; (iii) affection; (iv) delighted.

Answers 15

- A I. (i) a clock; (ii) God's picture; (iii) calender; (iv) cot; (v) cot; (v) time; (vi) god's blessings;
(vii) dates; (viii) oxygen; (ix) sleep.
- B I. (i) once time is lost, it cannot be regained.
(ii) air is nature's gift and cannot be bought.
(iii) sleep is the result of peace of mind and that cannot be bought.
(iv) money cannot buy everything.

Answers 16

- A I. 1. it was hungry.
2. the lamb was making the water of the stream dirty/muddy.
3. he couldn't make the water muddy because he was drinking at the lower side of the stream.
- A II. (a) No. It was drinking water; (b) No. It tried to argue; (c) No. It was unjust;
(d) Yes; (e) No. It pounced over the lamb; (f) No. The lamb tried to escape but could not;
(g) No. It was innocent.
- B I. cunning. liar, strong, cruel, clever, hungry and tired
- B II. innocent — because the wolf found false excuse to kill the lamb.
- B III. Death of an Innocent Lamb.
C. (i) muddy; (ii) angry; (iii) stream.

Answers 17

- A I. (a) (i) Nagpur; (ii) Japan; (iii) his father.
(b) (i) Japanese; (ii) unpleasant; (iii) wouldn't receive anyone; (iv) cleanliness;
(v) Kimonos; (iv) there are three religions
- A II. 1. Yes; 2. Yes; 3. No. They follow three religions; 4. No. They pretend not to hear so; 5. Yes.
- B (a) 1. They don't like to listen to unpleasant things about others.
2. They greet others only if they are properly dressed.
(b) keep their houses, workplaces and even the schools neat and tidy.
- C I. (i) pretension ; (ii) union; (iii) cooperate
- C II. (i) dressed up; (ii) beautiful
- C III. (i) ill-manners; (ii) varied; (iii) traditional

Answers 18

- A I. (a) Five : sparrow, crane, crow, lark, swallow; (b) Cock Robin
(c) was killed by a sparrow with its bow and arrow.
(d) The crane made the coffin and the crow dug the grave.
It was carried to the grave by the Lark.

- A II.** (a) bow and arrow (b) kill Cock Robin
 (c) made coffin (d) the dead (Robin)
 (e) its narrow plane (f) its spade and hoe
 (g) digging the grave (h) preached the funeral
- A III.** (a) Swallow; (b) 1. sparrow and arrow; 2. die and fly; 3. crane and plane.

Answers 19

- A I.** (a) each one claimed that it was the most important part of the body.
 (b) (i) they feed people.; (ii) They do all everyday works.
 (c) (i) they carry the human body.
 (d) the laziest part; (ii) it doesn't do anything.
 (e) the stomach didn't get anything to digest and supply energy to the other parts of the body.
 (f) (i) it digests the food and
 (ii) it supplies the energy to all the parts of the body.
 (g) they didn't get supply of energy.
- A II.** (a) It digests everything and supplies energy to all other parts of the body.
 (b) All parts of the human body became weak when the stomach didn't digest anything and didn't supply energy.
- OR
- All other parts of the body became weak when the stomach didn't digest anything.
- A III.** 1. (h); 2 (d); 3 (b); 4 (c); 5 (a); 6 (e); 7 (g); 8 (f).
- B.** 1. it supplies energy to all the parts of the body.; 2. regularly;
 3. We cannot do anything without hands.
- C I.** (i) quarrelsome; (ii) laughter
- C II.** (i) important; (ii) lazy; (iii) quarrel.
- C III.** (i) strong; (ii) weaker; (iii) lazier.

Answers 20

- A I.** (a) wisdom
 (b) justice
 (c) two women claimed that the baby belonged to them
 (d) who the real mother was
 (e) bring a sword
 (f) cut the baby into two halves
 (g) provide one half to each woman
 (h) the case of ownership/motherhood of the baby or who the real mother was.
 (i) Sita
 (j) send Laxmi to jail
 (k) telling a lie.
 (l) pardoned
 (m) had requested for the same
- A II.** 1. → (e) 2. → (h) 3. → (d) 4. → (c) 5. → (a) 6 → (f) 7 → (i) 8 → (b) 9 → (g) 10 → (j)
- B.** (a) They had faith in the King's wisdom and justice.
 (b) He was to decide who the real mother was because two women claimed the baby as their own child.
 (c) He knew the real mother would not like it and would immediately speak.

Anyday Anytime Comprehension - I

- (d) She wasn't the real mother. The killing of the child would not affect her.
- (e) Sita's reaction to his order was that of a real mother who would not let the baby die. (She wanted to let the baby live whether with her or Laxmi. Only real mother could have demanded it.)
- (f) Laxmi was her real sister. She wanted to live with her.

C I. (a) quarrelsome; (b) faithful; (c) decision.

C II. (a) begged; (b) courtier; (c) quiet; (d) pardoned.

Answers 21

- A I.** (a) other religions (b) live the disciplined life of other religions.
 (c) a Muslim (d) Christian
 (e) offered prayers five times every day (f) had a vision of Christ
 (g) the Buddha (h) Mahavira
 (i) all religions teach the same truth (j) lead to the same goal.
 (k) they shouldn't quarrel in the name of religion.

A II. 1. Yes; 2. Yes; 3. No. He lived the disciplined life of a Christian;
 4. No. He studied teachings of the Buddha and Mahavira; 5. Yes; 6. Yes; 7. Yes; 8. Yes.

- B.** (a) (i) He respected all religions.
 (ii) He was keen to know the truth of his all religions.
 (b) unity in diversity/treating all religions with respect / communal harmony.

C. (a) Buddhism; (b) Jainism; (c) Christianity; (d) religious; (e) knowledge; (f) teachings

Answers 22

- A I.** (a) (i) five years; (ii) Chennai; (iii) 6th July or July 6; (iv) 1974; (v) tall; (vi) right hand
 (b) (i) 1995; (ii) National Collegiate Athletics Association; (iii) Leander Paes.
 (c) (i) Grand slam; (ii) the French Open mixed; (d) a very promising pair.

A II. (a) No. He was born in Chennai; (b) Yes; (c) No, with a Japanese partner;
 (d) No. His parents lived in Oman; (e) Yes

B. (i) current; (ii) promising

Answers 23

- A I.** 1. (a) 10 am; (b) 12.30 pm; (c) Monday (d) Friday; (e) Pushpanjali Medical Centre
 (f) A-7, Surajmal Vihar/his clinic in Surajmal Vihar; (g) 5 pm; (h) 9 pm
 (i) take prior appointment; (j) (i) Saturday; (ii) Saturday

A II. (a) Monday and Sunday evening; (b) 2413131; (c) it is an emergency; (d) Nov. 1

B. (a) a very busy; (b) he attends emergency calls even on his off day.

C. (i) prior to; (ii) clinic; (iii) emergency

Answers 24

- A I.** (a) His mother was ill.
 (b) She had a bad cold.
 (c) His mother was complaining of pain in her arms and back.
 (d) Her back and arms were aching badly.

- (e) He had shaken her four times before he gave her the medicine.
- (f) The doctor advised the son to shake the mixture in the bottle, not the mother.

- A II.**
- (a) Yes.
 - (b) No. He took her to the doctor for advice or medicine.
 - (c) No. He had advised to shake the mixture not the medicine.
 - (d) No. He had not understood the advice.
 - (e) Yes.
 - (f) No. She was angry with her son.
 - (g) No. He just laughed.

A III. Sequence of events : 1. (c); 2 (f); 3 (g); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (d); 7. (e).

B. (a) (i) an obedient son; (ii) simple.; (b) sincere / concerned.

C. (i) clinic; (ii) afternoon; (iii) folly; (iv) mixture; (v) hurt.

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